



# BANGOR WING.

JOHN S. SAYWARD, Editor.  
TUESDAY, SEPT. 14, 1841.

## THE ELECTION.

The election passed off yesterday very quiet-  
ly. The weather was fine and a portion  
of the whigs were so very busy in attending to  
their private affairs (industrious souls!) that  
they could not be prevailed upon to spend time  
to attend the polls. Others were absent sup-  
posing, as a matter of course, that their votes  
would make but little difference! The whigs  
were in the majority and therefore it seems to  
have been reasoned that they could afford to  
divide, split up and set on foot a system of  
secession. So we have the result in the few  
turns we have collected. The industrious, the  
indifferent and the scatterer whig will prob-  
ably be surprised at the result produced by their  
own acts.

The Locos have triumphed in grand style,  
just as we like, if we must be beaten to have it  
done up strong. It has improved the appear-  
ance of our loco neighbors so much that it is  
quite refreshing to look at them.

The following returns will speak for them-  
selves and do not deserve and certainly will not  
receive any great commendation from us.

## PENOBSCOT COUNTY.

	1840.	1841.
Kent. Fair.	Kent. Fair. Scat.	
Bangor	1041 481	828 556 84
Brewer	212 141	183 158 11
Bradford	61 138	46 135 3
Carmel	43 63	33 51 5
Charleston	118 131	105 136
Corinth	109 149	101 156
Diamond	20 176	10 172
Glenburn	52 76	54 86
Erna	56 72	44 84
Exeter	142 246	123 244 1
Eddington	40 78	23 85
Garland	93 115	105 123 3
Greggbush	16 29	23 39
Hampden	234 254	141 248 22
Hermon	34 144	21 164 6
Kirkland	18 39	21 42
Levant	100 138	99 146 1
Milford	73 40	74 43
Newburg	47 121	44 122
Newport	116 145	115 134
Orono	210 98	187 118
Orrington	191 88	168 100
Stetson	54 86	54 87
Oldtown	196 195	77 265

## REPRESENTATIVES.

Pemberton, Bangor, Franklin Muzzey, Wm. Paine; Orono, Israel Washburn, Jr.; Or-  
ington, A. D. Atwood, Newport, W. L. Walker; Hampden, Thenophilus Stanley; Dix-  
mont, James Jaques; Hermon, Joseph M. Mads-  
on.

Waldo, Frankfort, Isaac Allard.

Hancock, Orland, Henry Partridge.

Whigs.

## ANIMAL MAGNETISM.

Dr. Collyer, it will be seen, proposes to give  
the first of a course of lectures on the subject of  
Animal Magnetism this evening, at the City  
Hall. This subject has created quite a sensation  
in Boston, Portland and elsewhere. The pres-  
ent week is all the time that the Doctor can de-  
vote to lectures in this city.

A division among the whigs of this city  
prevented the choice of one of our repre-  
sentatives by a lack of four votes! A new election  
is warned for Wednesday the 22d inst.

In the Brewer district we learn there was  
no choice of representative.

## OFFICIAL.

CAMP, NORTHEASTERN BOUNDARY.

September 2, 1841.

Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER,

Secretary of State, Washington.

Sir: My attention having very recently been  
brought to several notices, in the newspapers of  
the United States, of a statement contained in  
the Woodstock (New Brunswick) Telegraph of  
the 14th ult., in reference to the surveys and  
explorations now progressing by order of the  
Government of the United States, under my  
immediate direction, for the purpose of acquir-  
ing information connected with that portion of  
the boundary in dispute between the United  
States and Great Britain, which is included in  
the monsoon at the source of the St.

Croix and the highlands described in the treaty  
of 1783, I deem it proper to inform the Depart-  
ment of State, that, so far as I have any knowl-  
edge, the article in question is erroneous in its  
most important statement.

Neither myself nor any of my officers had re-  
ceived any intimation of the existence of an ex-  
ecution in the vicinity of our operations, aris-  
ing from our proceedings, until we saw the  
matter alluded to in the newspapers of our own  
country, nor has violence ever been offered in  
opposition to them. On the contrary, we have  
generally met with civil treatment from her  
Britannic Majesty's subjects residing near the  
line of exploration, and the same disposition  
has always been manifested towards them in  
return.

It is not true that we are marking the line  
"that is, tracing boundary line," as has been  
stated. The survey, being ordered solely for  
the purpose of acquiring information, is limited  
to that object, and the principal stations, where  
it has been necessary to mark them in order  
that they may hereafter be identified, have been  
designated by the words "U. S. explore survey,"  
with the date added.

Neither the question of jurisdiction, nor that  
of allegiance on the part of the inhabitants here-  
before supposed to be residents of the province  
of New Brunswick has ever been interfered with  
by myself or any of my party, so far as I  
have any knowledge. Our operations have  
been confined to the objects pointed out in my  
instructions from the Department, and I have  
no reason whatever to apprehend that obstacles  
will be thrown in the way of their fulfillment.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully  
your obedient servant,

J. D. GRAHAM,

United States Commissioner.

## AFFRAY AT WASHINGTON.

The Washington Correspondent of the New  
York Express gives the following account of a  
rencontre in the House of Representatives:  
The House was in committee of the whole upon  
the Diplomatic Bill. The merits of this bill  
were soon lost sight of in a personal rencontre  
between Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, and Edward  
Stanley of North Carolina. Of the origin,  
progress and issue of this quarrel, I feel unwilling  
to speak, (though seeing and hearing all,) from the difficulty of giving what all would call  
an impartial account of the matter.

Mr. Wise and Mr. Stanley had both been eng-  
aged in the discussion of the Diplomatic Bill,  
and the pending amendment which was to strike  
out the appropriation for a Charge to Naples, or  
otherwise to concur with the Senate, in the motion  
to strike out. Mr. Stanley had referred to  
the vote of Mr. Wise to the Charge at Naples, being Mr. Thorne, of New  
York, and to the knowledge Mr. Wise had of  
this Charge, from the information he obtained  
as one of the investigating committee in New  
York two or three years since. These references  
Mr. Wise spoke of in bad temper, as showing a  
little malice, putting a meaning and in-  
sulting emphasis upon the word "title." Mr.  
Stanley, quick as a flash, retorted, and hurled  
back the words full malice, as applying them to Mr. Wise for having made the remark,  
and Mr. Stanley either warding off the blow, or  
Mr. Wise missing his aim. If a blow, as Mr.  
Wise says it was, it was blow for blow and Mr.  
Wise was struck three times, and had his face  
scratched in the encounter.

The blow was the first thing that attracted the  
attention of members. There was a cry of  
"order," "order," "ORDER," running through  
the Hall, and a general rush towards the  
combatants. Each member deserted his seat to  
restore order, but increased the general confusion.  
Many were standing upon the desks of the mem-  
bers looking down upon the fight, and endeavoring  
to separate the combatants, and those  
without the bar rushed forward to restore order.  
The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole,  
in the mean time had left the chair, and the  
Speaker had taken his place. Partial order was  
at length restored. Mr. Wise was conducted to  
his seat upon the opposite side of the House,  
and Mr. Stanley remained upon the spot where  
he had been invaded.

A brief apology to the House followed from  
Mr. Wise, and an explanation only from Mr.  
Stanley.

Mr. Wise said he was very cool, and dumbly  
asked the pardon of the House for having  
offended against its rules. He had heard lan-  
guage under which he could not remain silent,  
and becoming excited after warning and remon-  
strating, he had struck the gentleman from N.  
Carolina.

Mr. Stanley then gave his version of the olo-  
s, which was as Mr. Wise had stated, that the  
gentleman from Virginia had left his seat and  
came to him, remonstrating with him and warn-  
ing him in threatening language, and even in-  
viting him to leave the Hall and go into the lobby.  
He had said to him, "go your own way," and  
returning after leaving him, he had used  
language for the utterance of which he had  
given him the lie. "He then tried to strike  
me," said Mr. Stanley, "but I warded off his  
blow, and if the House had not interfered I  
would have given him as good a whipping as  
a man ever had." To the House, Mr. Stanley  
had no apology to offer.

The House immediately took order upon the  
disturbance by the appointment of a committee  
of investigation. The Committee will be an-  
nounced to-morrow.

[From the Journal of Commerce.]  
THE MCLEOD CASE AND THE BRITISH  
MINISTER.

We have made more particular enquiries  
relative to the information communicated in  
our morning edition, that orders from the  
British Government came out by the last  
steamer (the Britannia) instructing Mr. Fox  
to demand the immediate release of Alexander  
McLeod, or his own passports. The gentle-  
man from Halifax who brings the informa-  
tion is highly respectable. Sir John Harvey  
(who came out in the Britannia) told him that  
two days before he left London, he was at the  
Colonial Office, and was there informed that  
despatches of the character above mentioned  
were preparing, and would go out by that  
steamer. The intelligence comes to us so direct  
and through such trusty hands, that we  
do not see how it can well be erroneous.

The following paragraph from the Philadel-  
phia Ledger goes to confirm the above state-  
ment:

EXCITING RUMOR. A demand for the release  
of McLeod. It was recently reported at Wash-  
ington, on Tuesday evening, as we learn from  
the correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, that  
Mr. Fox, the British Minister, has called on  
the President and stated that he would soon  
lay before him letters from his government  
demanding the release of McLeod, or if the  
demand was not complied with, he was then  
intimated to demand his passports, and return  
home immediately. The last steamship which  
arrived from England brought despatches for  
Mr. Fox, which may be those referred to.

CONGRESS.

THURSDAY, Sept. 9.

In the House, at 12 o'clock, the Veto Mes-  
sage was received and read; the chamber being  
crowded with listeners, and all the members of  
the House being present, but body having to  
take a recess. After the reading the veto was  
ordered, entered on the Journal and printed, and  
made the order of the day for Friday.

The Revenue Bill, as amended in the Sen-  
ate, was taken up, and the amend-  
ment of the Senate striking out the Charge  
to Naples was disagreed to.

In the Senate, nothing public was done, but  
the appointment of a committee of conference,  
with the House, on the Revenue Bill; the Sen-  
ate adhering to its amendment.

## SECOND VETO MESSAGE.

To the House of Representatives  
of the United States

It is with extreme regret that I feel myself  
constrained by the duty faithfully to execute  
the office of President of the United States, and  
to the best of my ability, "to preserve, protect  
and defend the Constitution of the United  
States," to return to that House in which it  
originated the bill "to provide for the better col-  
lection, safe keeping and disbursement of the  
public revenue by means of a corporation to be  
styled the 'Fiscal Corporation of the United  
States,'" with my written objections.

Is my message sent to the Senate on the 16th  
day of August last, returning the bill "to incor-  
porate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the  
United States," I distinctly declared that "my  
own opinion has been uniformly proclaimed to  
be against the exercise of the power of Congress  
to create a National Bank to operate per-  
se over the Union," and entertaining that  
opinion, my main objection to that bill was based  
upon the highest moral and religious ob-  
jections of conscience and the Constitution.

I readily admit that while the qualities with  
which the Chief Magistrate is invested, should be regarded, and was intended by the  
wise men who made it a part of the constitution,  
as a great conservative principle of our  
system, without the exercise of which on important  
occasions, a mere representative majority might  
urge the government in its legislation,  
under which the community now labors, and  
operating most injudiciously upon the agricultural  
States, is which the inequalities in the  
ratio of exchange are most severely felt. Nor  
are these the only consequences; a revocation  
of specific payments by the banks of these  
States would be liable to indefinite postpone-  
ment, for as the operation of the agencies of  
the interior would chiefly consist in selling bills  
of exchange, and the purchases could only be  
made in specie or the notes of banks paying  
specie, the State banks would either have to  
continue to continue with their doors closed, or  
exist at the mercy of this national monopoly or  
Brokerage. Nor can it be passed over without  
remark, that whilst the District of Columbia  
is made the seat of the principal bank, its citizens  
are excluded from all participation in any  
benefit it might afford, by a positive prohi-  
bition on the back-trunk-all discounting within  
the District.

These are some of the objections which prominently  
exist against the details of the bill; others  
might be urged of much force, but it would be  
unprofitable to dwell upon them. Suffice it to  
add, that this charter is designed to continue  
for twenty years without a competitor, that the  
defects to which I have alluded, being founded  
in the fundamental law of the Corporation,  
are irrevocable, and that if the objections  
be well founded it would be over hazardous  
to pass the bill into a law.

In conclusion I take leave most respectfully  
to say, that I have the most anxious solicitude  
to meet the wishes of Congress in the ad-  
option of a Fiscal Agent, which, avoiding all  
constitutional objections, should harmonize  
conflicting opinions. Actuated by this feeling,  
I have been ready to yield much, in a spirit of  
conciliation to the opinions of others. And it is  
with great pain that I now feel compelled to  
differ from Congress a second time in the same  
session. At the commencement of this session  
inclined from choice to defer to the legislative  
will, I submitted to Congress the propriety of ad-  
opting a Fiscal Agent which, without violating  
the Constitution, would separate the public  
money from the Executive control, perform  
the operations of the Treasury without being  
burthensome to the people, or inconvenient or  
expensive to the Government. It is deeply to  
be regretted that this department of the Gov-  
ernment cannot, upon constitutional grounds,  
concur with the Legislative department in this  
last measure proposed to attain these desirable  
objects. Owing to the brief space between  
the period of the death of my lamented prede-  
cessor and my own installation into office, I was  
in fact, not left time to prepare and submit a  
detailed recommendation of my own, in my regular  
message; and since my mind has been  
wholly occupied in a most anxious effort to  
conform my action to the legislative will.

In this communication I am confined by the  
constitution to my objections, simply to this bill,  
but the period of the regular session will soon  
arrive, when it will be my duty under another  
clause of the constitution to give to the Congress  
information of the state of the Union, and recommend  
to their consideration such measures as I shall judge necessary and expedient.  
And I most respectfully submit, in a spirit of  
harmony, whether the present difference of opinion  
should be pressed further at this time, and  
whether the peculiarity of my situation does  
not entitle me to a postponement of this subject  
to a more auspicious period for deliberation.  
The two Houses of Congress have distinguished  
themselves at this extraordinary session, by the  
performances of an immense mass of labor, at a season very unfavorable  
both to health and action; and have passed  
many laws, which I trust will prove highly  
beneficial to the interests of the country, and fully  
answer its just expectations.

It is true, that by its first section it provides  
that it shall be established in the District of  
Columbia, but the amount of its capital  
and the manner in which its stock is to be subscribed  
for and held by the persons and bodies corpor-  
ate and politic by whom its stock may be held  
is not clearly defined.

The appointment of its directors, and their  
powers and duties as fundamental articles,  
especially that to establish agencies in any  
part of the Union, the corporate powers and  
business of such agencies, the prohibition of  
Congress to establish any other corporations  
with similar powers, for twenty years, with  
express reservation, in the same clause, to  
modify or create any bank for the District of  
Columbia so that the aggregate capital shall  
not exceed five millions without enumerating  
other features which are equally distinctive  
and characteristic, clearly show that it can  
not be regarded as other than a Bank of the  
United States, with powers seemingly more  
limited than have heretofore been granted to  
such an institution. It operates *per se* over the  
Union, by virtue of the unadvised; and, in my  
view, assumed authority of Congress as a na-  
tional legislature, as distinguished from a bank  
created by Congress for the District of Columbia  
as the local legislature of the District.

Every United States Bank heretofore created  
has had power to deal in bills of exchange  
as well as local discounts. Both were trading  
privileges conferred, and both exercised by  
virtue of the unadvised power of Congress over  
the whole Union. The question of power re-  
mains unchanged without reference to the ex-  
tent of privilege granted. If this proposed cor-  
poration is to be regarded as a local bank of  
the District of Columbia, invested by Congress  
with general power to operate over the Union,  
it is obnoxious to still stronger objections. It  
assumes that Congress may invest a local in-  
stitution with general or national powers. With  
the same propriety that it may do this in re-  
gard to a bank of the District of Columbia, it  
may as to a state bank. Yet who can indulge  
the idea that this government can rightfully,  
by making a state bank its fiscal agent, invest  
it with the absolute and unqualified powers

of the Senate, as they have been granted to  
the House, in the same clause. JOHN TYLER.  
Washington, Sept. 8, 1841.

Mr. Reverend R. R. Gorley arrived at New  
York on Saturday last, in the ship Gladstar,  
from London, having been absent from this  
country several months. His immediate object  
in visiting England was to communicate with  
some of the friends of Africa in that country,  
and endeavor to diffuse among the British  
people a more correct knowledge of the plans,  
purposes and success of the American Colonization  
Society. He will lay a report of his mission  
in due time, before the public.

1st. It may justify substantially a system  
of discounts of



B. & P. C. & R. R. CO.,  
NOTICE.

On and after MONDAY Sept 13th 1841, the  
CARS will run as follows, till further no-  
tice.

Leave Bangor at 6 o'clock A.M.

11 " " A.M.

Leave Old Town, at 7 1/2 o'clock, A.M.

2 " " P.M.

6 " " P.M.

E. HARRIS, Sup't.

SEAMER NOVA SCOTIA  
THOMAS REED, Master, will  
commence herings on MONDAY

July 1st as follows:—  
Tuesday Depart and St. Andrews.

TUESDAY Return to St. John, touching at East  
port.

WEDNESDAY To Digby and Annapolis.

THURSDAY Return to St. John, touching at  
Dunraven.

THURSDAY Evening to Windsor (on 15th  
April) returning same tide.

For further particulars enquire of the master on  
board, or at the counting room of

F. BARLOW & SONS

March 29. A.M.

NOTICE.

MEMBERS of the Stockholders or Members  
of the Bangor and Pinealagus Canal and  
Rail Road Company, will be held at the Bangor  
House, in Bangor, State of Maine, on MONDAY,  
the twenty-first day of September next, at 9 o'clock  
A.M., for the purpose of considering the expedi-  
ency of transferring the Rail Road, and all the  
property, real and personal and also the French ses-  
and all the rights and privileges of this corporation  
in payment of or as collateral security for any  
debt or debts due and owing from and by this cor-  
poration, and of determining whether the same  
shall be transferred and converted accordingly  
and also in transact any other business which may  
be brought before the meeting. By order of the  
Directors CLIBRIDGE HARRIS Sec'y

DB Bangor, Aug. 27, 1841. wms 1820

NEW BOOKS!

LETTERS from Abroad by Miss Seelye  
2 v., Journal and correspondence of Miss  
Adams; Every Body's Book, The Hannah's, or  
Material influence of Some in R. Philip, The Young  
Merchant; An Exposition and defense of Universi-  
tation, An Argument for Christianity, President's  
Message's including a sketch of the Life of Har-  
rison and Tyler's Message to the Special Ses-  
sion, A new edition of De Tocqueville, in 2 vols  
&c., &c. received by SMITH & PENNO

August 25

## CONSUMPTION

DR. ALLEN'S BALSAM of Horehound,  
Liverwort and Pleurisy Root, for Con-  
sumption and Liver Complaint. Colds, Coughs  
Sputting of Blood, Catarrh, Asthma, Difficultly of  
Breathing, Pain in the Side, Palpitation of the  
Heart, Oppression and Sickness of the Chest,  
Pneum. Hemic Pneum. Night Sweats, Difficult and  
Prolonged Expectoration, and all other disorders of the  
Chest, Lungs and Liver.

The Horehound Liverwort and Pleurisy Root  
have for centuries been celebrated in the cure of  
diseases of the Lungs and Liver.

Dr. B. D. Allen after a series of experiments  
has been able to extract from these medical herbs  
a balsam, which exerts a most wonderful effect in  
curing Consumption and Liver Complaint, and all  
other diseases of the Lungs and Chest. So great  
has become the reputation of Dr. Allen's Balsam  
that it is now used in the New York, Philadelphia  
and Baltimore Hospitals and in the private  
practice of our most eminent medical men.

For children laboring under Inflammation of the  
Lungs, Colds, Coughs, Croup, Quinsy, and Sore  
Throat the Balsam is of great importance. The  
number of deaths among children in this disease  
are truly alarming. If parents wish to save the  
lives of their children and themselves much trouble  
anxiety, and expense, let them procure Dr. B. D.  
Allen's Balsam, and it will cure colds, &c. &c. &c.  
cold has any fever, cough, or hoarseness, give a  
teaspoonful of this medicine, and repeat it, if ne-  
cessary even one teaspoonful will often effect an  
entire cure. During the winter of 1839 rising of  
one thousand families employed this remedy in the  
city of New York. The consequence was that the  
number of deaths among children was reduced to  
less than one half the usual number, as may be seen  
by the city inspector's report of deaths.

In order to give the reader some idea of the effi-  
cacy of this Balsam, and how extensively it is used  
we here introduce the monthly report of the cures  
it performed in the month of May 1839 as furnish-  
ed us by the agent, and published in the New York  
Sun.

Monthly Report of the cures performed by Dr.  
B. D. Allen's Balsam of Horehound, Liverwort  
and Pleurisy Root during the month of May. It  
has cured and completed the cure of

Consumption in 119 cases  
Liver complaint 102 " "  
Dyspepsia 196 " "  
Asthma 91 " "  
Palpitation of the Heart 87 " "  
Hemorrhage 66 " "  
Total 1652

The number of Colds and Coughs cured by this  
medicine are too numerous to report.

CAUTION Purchase none unless it has a  
Certificate of Copyright on wrapper and label  
and the written signature of B. D. ALLEN, M. D.

The following certificates show the high estima-  
tion in which Dr. Allen's Balsam is held.

### OPINIONS OF THE MEDICAL FACULTY

At a meeting of the Medical Society of Wash-  
ington County, the following Resolution was un-  
animously passed:

Resolved That from a knowledge of the com-  
position of Dr. Allen's Balsam of Horehound  
Liverwort and Pleurisy Root, and the most as-  
tonishing effects we have seen it have upon our pa-  
tients, it is our decided and unanimous opinion  
that it will cure Consumption and Liver complaint  
and we do strongly recommend it to the faculty  
and the public generally.

JOHN SMITH, M. D. President

DAVID P. HALE, M. D. Sec'y

From J. L. Rogers, M. D. N. Y. City

Dr. B. D. Allen Dear Sir For a year past I  
have been in the habit of prescribing your Balsam  
of Horehound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root to my  
patients in private practice. I have also used it in  
the Hospital. I find it a remedy of great efficacy  
in affections of the Lungs and Liver. In cases of  
Consumption, Cough, Asthma and Bronchitis, I  
have found it a very efficacious, and I believe it is  
prescribed very generally by the profession.

I have the honor to your yr. Ac.

J. L. ROGERS, M. D.

From Rev. Dr. Scott of New York.

Dr. B. D. ALLEN Dear Sir I am most happy  
to inform you that your Balsam of Horehound  
Liverwort and Pleurisy Root has cured me of the  
Liver complaint, a disease under which I had la-  
bored upwards of six years. I have recommended  
it to several of my friends when afflicted with the  
same malady, and in every instance has it been  
useful. Hoping that God may spare your life  
for usefulness I am respectfully yours

To B. D. ALLEN, M. D. JOHN SMITH, M. D.

General Depot and Wholesale Office, 88 Barclay

Street New York. Golds in Boston by ANDREW

GEYER 104 Hanover St. General Agent for the

New England States. A. & G. GEORGE W. HOL-

den, Bangor.

JOHN SARGENT, Jr.

ERCHANT TAILOR No 18 Main Street up

ed to cell

### THE BEST METHOD FOR THE ABOLITION OF DISEASE,

IS TO CLEANSE AND PURIFY THE BODY.

### Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, or Indian Purgative,

Of the North American College of Health

Are now acknowledged to be the best medicine in

the world for the cure of

EVERY VARIETY OF DISEASE,

Because they thoroughly cleanse the stomach and

bowels of those bilious humors which not only par-

alyze and weaken the digestive organs, but are the

cause of headache, nausea and sickness, palpita-

tion of the heart, rheumatic pain in various parts of

the body, many other unpleasant complaints

### THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

Are also a certain cure for intermitent, remittent,

pre-venous, inflammatory and outid fevers, because

they cleanse the body of those morbid humors

which when confined to the circulation, are the

cause of all kinds of

### FEVERS

So, also, when morbid humors are deposited up-

on the membrane and muscle causing those pains,

inflammations and swellings called

### RHEUMATISM, GOUT, &c.

The Indian Vegetable Pills may be relied on as al-

ways certain to give relief, and if persevered with,

will most assuredly, and without fail make a per-

fect cure of the above painful maladies. From

three to six of the Indian Vegetable Pills taken

every night on going to bed, will in a short time so

completely rid the body of every thing that is op-

posed to health that Rheumatism, Gout, and pain

of every description will be literally

### DRIVEN FROM THE BODY

From the same reason when sudden changes

of atmosphere or any other cause, the per-  
petuation is checked and those humors which should pass off

by the skin, are thrown upward causing

### HEADACHE, GIDDINESS,

Nausea and sickness pain in the bones, watery and

inflamed eyes, sore throat, hoarseness, coughs, con-

stipation, rheumatic pains in various parts of the

body, and many other symptoms of

### CATCHING COOLD.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS will give

instantaneous relief. From three to six of

said pills taken every night on going to bed, will

in a short time, not only remove all the above un-

pleasant symptoms, but the body will be restored

to even sounder health than before. The same may

be said of

### ASHIMA, OR DIFFICULTY IN BREATH- ING.

The Indian Vegetable Pills will loosen and eas-

ly off the stomach and bowels those tough

phlegmy humors which stop up the air cells of the

lungs, and are the cause not only of the above dis-

trressing complaint but when neglected often ter-

minates in a still more dreadful malady called

### CONSUMPTION.

It should also be remembered that the Indian

Vegetable Pills are certain cure for

### PAIN IN THE SIDE.

Oppression nausea, and sickness less of appetite,

constiveness a yellow tinge of the skin and eyes

and every other symptom of a torpid or diseased

state of the liver, because they purge from the

body those impurities which impeded upon this

important organ are the cause of every variety of

### LIVER COMPLAINT.

CAUTION

The public will please observe that the genuine

medicine has the following writing on the sides of

the boxes

### WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

(INDIAN PURGATIVE.)

Of the North American College of Health

And also round the border of the label, will be

found in small type 'Entered according to the

Act of Congress in the year 1840 by WILLIAM

WRIGHT in the Clerk's Office of the District

Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania'

The public will also remember that all who sell

the genuine Indian Vegetable Pills are provided

with a certificate of Agency signed by

WILLIAM WRIGHT Vice President

of the North American College of Health, and that

all that peddler are never in any case allowed to

sell the genuine Medicine. All peddler must

be provided with a certificate of agency as

above described and those who cannot show one

will be known as base impostors.

If the public are cautioned against buying Pills

of one A. L. Norcross, purporting to be the genuine

Indian Vegetable Pills of the North American Col-

lege of Health but which are a mere counterfeit

Also, beware of one J. B. Rocheport who is also

engaged in the same business.

### REMEMBER